

WAR LABOR BOARD'S POLICY SEEN AS 'ROLLBACK' OF PAY, FURTHER 'FREEZING' OF STANDARDS FOR U. S. WORKERS



MONTEREY COUNTY LABOR NEWS



VOL. VI—NUMBER 5

SALINAS, CALIFORNIA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1943.

WHOLE NUMBER 1202

Salinas CLU Legislative Board Named

A special Legislative Committee was appointed for the Salinas labor council (Monterey County Central Labor Council) at last week's council meeting.

The committee was named following lengthy discussion during which it was pointed out that organized labor must become more active politically and on the legislative front if labor is to expect any consideration in post-war planning.

Named to the committee by President Amos Schofield of the council were: Council Secretary W. G. ("Bud") Kenyon, also secretary of the Barbers' Union; Robert Clinch, of the State Employees Union; George Harter, of the Carpenters' Union, and F. H. Sprague, of the Laborers' Union.

This committee will begin its activity at once and will make a detailed report of its program at a council meeting shortly. Kenyon will be legislative chairman.

ALONG CANNERY ROW (AFL Fish Cannery Workers)

Election Day, Wednesday, Oct. 13—unless something happens to cause a change. That's the latest word from Secretary Lester Caveny, pending official setting of the election date by the Union's executive board.

There's a vast array of talent on the ballot this year for the many positions, and close contests are seen. Most incumbents are re-nominated.

Action of the qualifications committee removed eight names from the tentative ballot published here in last week's paper, and any office for which there are no nominees will be filled by executive board appointment.

Shortly after the election, a big gala dance will be held at the Labor Temple for the membership—an election celebration. The date for this probably will be Oct. 16.

Fishing was poor last week, although Moss Landing got fish and was doing well.

No word from the War Labor Board on our contract requests, at time of this writing.

Also nothing new on the bus line suggestions of the local, pending the second hearing, October 11.

THE CAN OPENER.

Kenyon Attends Inflation Meet In Santa Clara

W. G. Kenyon, secretary of the labor council at Salinas, was to attend the inflation control forum at Santa Clara this week, making the trip with John Morrell, who spoke to the labor council two weeks ago. Kenyon will give a report on the meeting at this week's labor council session.

Carpenters in Buffet Supper At Monterey

Carpenters of Local 1323 of Monterey were to have a buffet supper served them after their quarterly meeting on Monday night of this week, Dale Ward, business representative, reported.

The special feed was to be spread through efforts of a special committee composed of Brothers McKinnis, Webster and Shood.

No man can argue about a fact. The only thing he can do is to be ignorant of a fact. Every fact must be true, but every truth is not a fact.—"THE APPLE TREE."

WHAT THE UNIONS REPORT

Salinas, California.
Barbers 827—All working, no meeting held last week.

Carpenters 925—Routine meeting with three clearances accepted; members voted to handle war fund donations as in past with two drives, one for War Chest and one for Red Cross.

Culinary Alliance 467—Bertha Boles, office secretary, has resigned and moved to Fresno.

Painters 1104—No meeting, members all working.

Plumbers 503—All working, with new jobs absorbing any man available at once; many members going to Pasco, Washington, where the A. D. H. Company has a million dollar job and is furnishing free transportation for plumbers there.

State Employees—Progress in organization drive with six new members recently from San Luis Obispo area.

Green Urges All Labor to Support Crusade to Carry Poll-Tax Measure

Washington, D. C.

AFL President William Green asked officers of national and international unions, state federations of labor, city central bodies and central labor unions to urge members of the United States Senate to support H. R. 7 providing for the abolition of the poll tax, passed by the House of Representatives and now under consideration by the Senate Judiciary Committee.

"No doubt a majority in the Senate will vote in favor of this legislation in the event a vote is taken," Mr. Green said. "For that reason, the minority who oppose this legislation will, according to reports which are widely circulated, conduct a filibuster. They will attempt to defeat this legislation through resort to this form of parliamentary procedure. This means then that the parliamentary rule of cloture must be applied if the Senate is accorded the privilege of voting upon this measure. It will require a two-thirds vote of the Senate to pass the cloture measure."

To counteract this scheme to defeat the poll tax bill by conducting a filibuster, Mr. Green asked the officers of all AFL unions to urge the Senators from their states to vote for a cloture measure and also in favor of the enactment of the bill.

Cartel Motto: 'Never Give a Boob a Break'

New York City

Straight from the feedback comes the lowdown on cartels. Said the Wall Street Journal recently, in an editorial on international commercial and industrial monopolies:

"The purpose of the cartel is twofold. The first is to make sure that the consumer does not get a break from untrammelled production or new methods. The second is to allow the cartel members to die a dignified death from fatty degeneration or the gout."

Salinas Butcher Dies Suddenly

Leo Evans, butcher at a Purity Store in Salinas, dropped dead last week from a sudden heart attack, just prior to reporting to work.

Brother Evans had been a member of the union for many years, Secretary Earl Moorhead reports. Brothers in the craft attended the funeral.

A great deal of talent is lost in this world for want of a little courage.—SYDNEY SMITH.

OUR BOYS IN SERVICE

(Letters from Members of Butchers Union 506 now in the Armed Services).

(EDITOR'S NOTE: The following letter was received by Butchers Union 506 several months ago but because of its special interest is printed at this time. A letter from Bro. Haverty, now on the Aleutians, will be printed next week.)

DEAR EARL:

Just received your swell letter that was written February 19. I was so darned tickled to hear from you, it was really a pep filler-upper, and more so to a fellow out here.

Just the other day I had a little friendly debate with some fellows about unions being this and that. I wish that Kaspar (Bauer) was close by, but I had to take his place. I was trying to tell them how our union had raised our standard of living and after I had convinced them of that, they said they (unions) were not fair.

Well, I showed them your letter and after they had read it, they asked me what that proved. I told them that when I was drafted, I had made a little mistake by not reporting it to my union and that it could have cost me over a year's dues, but all I had to pay was the two months I owed, and if that is not fairness, I don't know what it is. And Earl, I want to thank you from the bottom of my heart.

I also told them the amount of money you were spending for bonds.

Today I did a little writing for all of you, on a calling card to our little friends. I wrote the local number, your name, Kaspar Bauer's, and the gang from Western Meat. And when they got it, I just knew they received it with a bang. I sure hope so.

Be sure to remember me to all the boys of Local 506, and Western Meat. My regards, and I really hope to see them soon. And be sure to tell Kaspar that I can hardly wait to listen to some of those good talks that only Kaspar can give.

I want to thank you again, Earl.

Always,
—LEO HAVERLY

'Attacking Labor Hitler's Biggest Mistake'—Bevin

Edinburgh, Scotland

Destruction of the trade unions, the cooperative societies and every other voluntary organization was the greatest mistake Hitler and the Nazi bosses ever made, according to Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labor in the British War Cabinet, speaking recently at the Edinburgh conference of the British Transport and General Workers' Union.

Hitler and the Nazis established a regime in which nothing sprang from the bottom and everything was ordered from the top, Bevin said, and this has proved fatal to the regime.

He himself has been determined from the very start to follow the opposite course, Bevin went on. He has been reluctant to apply the far-reaching compulsory powers which Parliament has voted him without first obtaining the voluntary cooperation of the people.

The organization of Britain's manpower has been built on the principle of strengthening the voluntary movements and securing their wholehearted support, Bevin explained. If the law had been applied in any other way England might have lost the war, he said.

Keep This In Mind!

The reactionary labor-baiting commentators are on the national hook-ups; the honest impartial commentators get only the small stations. The NAM bosses the radio just as it does the press—via pressure of money and advertising.—GEORGE SELDES, in "In Fact."

Depressions may bring people closer to the church, but so do funerals.—CLARENCE DARROW.

Legion Asked By Green to Clean Out Its Labor-Baiters

Omaha, Nebraska.

In a spirited address before the American Legion convention, AFL President William Green assailed labor baiters as Fascists and warned the Legion to beware of advances from powerful groups who wish to use the veterans' organization for "special and selfish economic interests."

Without pulling his punches, Mr. Green charged that representatives of the American Legion have at times "been guilty of rash and unreasonable statements" concerning labor.

He defended the record made by American workers during the war in vigorous fashion, pointing out that they have sparked the attack against our enemies by their prodigious production achievements.

WORKERS vs. SOLDIERS

"Our workers have done just as good a job as our soldiers," Mr. Green declared, "yet instead of praise and a pat on the back, they have been taking a terrible beating in the press, on the radio and in the public forums of our country."

"Speaking for more than six million hard-working and thoroughly patriotic members of the American Federation of Labor, I can truthfully say that they bitterly resent the slurs and denunciations that have been heaped upon the organized workers of America by people who ought to know better. Even spokesmen for the American Legion have at times been guilty of rash and unreasonable statements."

AFL Backs Register And Vote Campaign

President William Green of the A. F. of L. this week sent out a call to all affiliated unions to push a far-flung "register and vote" campaign among their members, along the lines suggested by the Standard Railroad Labor Organization.

He urged every local union and central body to set up committees now, charged with the responsibility of seeing to it that all unionists, their families and friends register and become qualified to vote in the 1944 general elections.

"The full political strength of labor," he said, "should be mobilized in support of candidates, regardless of their political affiliations, who are friendly to labor and in opposition to those who have shown themselves to be our enemies."

"We positively can defeat our enemies and elect our friends if we mobilize and unite labor's full political strength."

Here's Plasterer Who Has Eight Sons that Serve in Armed Forces

Minneapolis, Minnesota.

John Falldin of Minneapolis, a member of Operative Plasterers and Cement Finishers International Association of the United States and Canada (AFL), is a proud father these days—and has reason to be. He has eight sons in the armed forces of his country, two in the Navy and six in the Army.

Falldin, a member of Cement Finishers Local 557 for the past 20 years, has been active in union affairs in Minneapolis and is a former member of his local's executive board. The oldest son, Arthur, 38, also is a union man, a member of the Chicago Printing Trades. He has been in the Navy for over a year.

Also in the Navy with Arthur is Leonard Falldin while six other brothers, Rubin, Kenneth, Morris, Clarence, Clifford and Wallace are in the Army.

Imperative For Farmers, Labor To Co-operate, Warns Wallace

Washington, D. C.

Vice President Henry A. Wallace warns farmers against incessant and unjustified criticism of labor in an interview published by "Spade," national farm publication. He said:

"I have noticed that in the last 20 years farm income and labor income go up and down together. I have noticed that anything that cuts labor's income cuts the income of all farmers, except those on the export market. I have also noticed that all agricultural legislation has been dependent upon the votes of congressmen representing labor constituencies."

"The point I am making is that if agriculture, by incessant criticism of labor, finally succeeds in turning labor into an enemy there may be a very difficult situation for agriculture several years hence when markets are not as good as they are now."

"I have never heard an important labor leader criticize agriculture. I have heard many farm leaders criticize labor."

"Farmers, if only from the standpoint of their own self interest, must be concerned about labor. Labor makes the farmer's market. Farm legislation depends upon labor as well as farm votes."

"The important thing is that both of these great groups work together for their mutual welfare and in so doing they will serve the welfare of the whole nation."

McNutt Praises Apprentice Unit For Training

Washington, D. C.

Planned Apprenticeship-Training programs which include both vocational and academic secondary schooling and on-the-job training are proving one answer to war industry's demands for youthful war workers in many areas, Paul V. McNutt, WMC Chairman, points out. Apprenticeship programs providing for completion of high school, he said, have made great headway in California, Wisconsin, Connecticut, and Virginia. It can be anticipated that they will also become vital projects within the next few months in such states as Indiana, Illinois, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Michigan, Texas, Louisiana, and many other highly industrialized States.

Under an apprentice-training program a youth is given planned job training, supplemented by vocational school training in subjects which are related to the trade he is learning. State Councils require, in programs for sixteen-year-old boys, that a sufficient number of high school subjects be studied to allow them to graduate from high school. Usually completion of two years of high school is a prerequisite.

Machinists Get Into Fight for Registrations

Washington, D. C.

District No. 44 of the International Association of Machinists threw its support last week behind the great "register and vote" campaign launched by Standard Railroad Labor Organization and other branches of organized labor.

At the windup of its biennial convention in Washington, the district voted to press the drive among all employees in its jurisdiction—in navy yards, arsenals, air stations and other government establishments—so that the workers will be in a position to sweep from office the enemies of labor in the next election.

The campaign to get workers to the ballot box was one of many important decisions taken by the convention for the welfare of government machinists and organized labor generally.

A budget is a method of worrying before you spend, instead of afterwards.—PAPYRUS.

Office Worker Given Hike by Labor Board

San Francisco, California.

(CFLNL)—For the second time only, a coalition of the labor and employer members of the National War Labor Board overrode the public members, this time sanctioning a uniform salary structure for 9,000 office workers in four Curtiss-Wright airplane plants. The case involved pay increases for most of the 9,000 clerical workers.

Only once before in the entire history of the National War Labor Board has such a combination of labor and management against the public members occurred.

POORLY PAID CLASS

In spite of the fact that the white-collar workers are the most poorly paid and have been the most neglected workers, the public members took the position that the wage increases, if granted, would upset the "going rates" for such work in the areas where the Curtiss-Wright plants are located.

The labor and management members correctly pointed out that salary stabilization in the entire Curtiss-Wright organization is absolutely necessary because of the constant transfers between the various plants. The approved plan established salary rates ranging from \$22 to \$52 a week.

In consideration of the position taken by the public members of the War Labor Board that the sanctioning of the requested wage stabilization would upset the "going rates" in the communities where the company's plants were located, it can justly be said that such an upset is eminently desirable, if it will mean that this category of employees are to receive some long overdue attention.

LACK ORGANIZATION

Time and again, labor has pointed out that the reason for the comparatively low wages and unfavorable working conditions of the white collar workers has been their lack of interest in organization. Only through organization will these employees be able to keep pace with their fellow employees in the mechanical crafts.

That labor is interested in helping them cannot be questioned. The record will show the huge sums of money and effort spent to organize them. This decision should have salutary effects. It is to be hoped that the clerical employees learn from it and will make an effort to get themselves out of substandard groups in a great number of cases.

LABOR GETS 1000 BLOOD DONORS IN ONE PLANT

Los Angeles, California.

Labor-management teamwork in the Firestone plant here netted 1,126 volunteer blood donors during a recent two-day drive sponsored jointly by Local 100 of the United Rubber Workers and the plant management.

Union committeemen and shift supervisors obtained registrations from 305 of the workers and are now arranging transportation facilities in preparation for future drives.

FOR SAWYERS

Brothers "Cub" Weiss and John Lott in Goldendale have a problem that they answer every day but one which they challenge other sawyers to duplicate.

In making box "tops and bottoms" they cut seven pieces with but four saws, and all in one continuous operation. In cutting other stock, they get six pieces with only three saws in another continuous operation.

Can any sawyers beat or even equal this?

MINIMUM RATE FIGURED PART OF INCREASES

San Francisco, California.

(CFLNL)—In an ominous change of policy, the National War Labor Board is reinstituting the wage freeze order issued by the President on April 8, and what little thawing out has been allowed will now feel the harsh cold of a wintry blast. This was the policy announced in the Board's fifth monthly report to the Senate, and was also a part of the instructions sent out to all regional boards regarding the maladjustment formula (cost-of-living or "Little Steel" formula).

The full significance and danger of this sudden turn on the part of the War Labor Board can be fully appreciated only after digesting the full contents of the report.

First of all, the Board has ruled that increases which may have been set by the regional boards to meet minimum rates under the Fair Labor Standards Act or State minimum wage laws, or to raise substandard wages to standard-rate levels, are to be counted as part of the 15 per cent permissible increase. In plain words, this means that if a regional board set a wage minimum at 60 cents and a group of employees receiving 50 cents were brought up to this minimum, this ten-cent increase would be an increase of 20%, or 5% more than allowed by the Little Steel formula. Under the Board's latest instructions, it is doubtful if they would receive more than 7½ cents, which would be the 15 per cent increase on 50 cents.

PRACTICALLY "FROZEN"

This is not all. No matter what wage increase or adjustment might be involved in the case cited above, the 15 per cent formula would prevail and the wages frozen for the duration. Before going into detail we would like to specify all the items listed by the Board as coming under 15 per cent or Little Steel formula increase.

The following raises are to be offset against the 15 per cent adjustment:

- (1) Increases to bring rates up to wage minima under the Wage Hour Act, state minimum wage laws, the Walsh-Healey Act, or the Davis Bacon Act;
- (2) Increases to workers necessary to correct intra-plant inequalities after compliance with such minimum wage laws;
- (3) Increases approved to raise wages to the standard-rate levels adopted by regional boards;
- (4) Increases to 40 cents an hour under the exemption from approval requirements provided by General Order No. 30.

"MERIT INCREASES"

The only wage adjustments that will not be included under the 15 per cent permissible increase since January, 1941, are the following:

- (1) Individual merit increases and promotions;
 - (2) Increases resulting from establishment of liberalization of vacations-with-pay plans;
 - (3) Holiday pay plans;
 - (4) Night-shift bonus wages;
 - (5) Adjustments in piece rates following a complete job reevaluation; and
 - (6) Institution of payment for overtime.
- SET-UP EXPLAINED
- To make clear just how the whole thing will work, we wish to cite another example. Let us state the case of janitresses, who

During his keynote address, Green:

1. Hit back at those who denounce Organized Labor, pointing out that 80,000 "soldiers of production" have died since Pearl Harbor, as compared with 20,000 killed on the battlefields.
2. Declared that the AFL would co-operate to the limit to provide adequate manpower, but would absolutely oppose any labor conscription until every other means is exhausted.

STATE LABOR BOND-BUYING TREMENDOUS

San Francisco, California.

(CFLNL)—That labor is responding in its usual wholehearted manner to the Third Liberty War Bond campaign is evidenced by some of the reports reaching the Federation office. Although no compilation has been completed, it is safe to estimate that the figures will be tremendous.

The Federation is urging all of its affiliates and the members of organized labor to continue buying bonds without stint. It is extremely important for labor to show in every conceivable manner that it is first in every respect when it comes to prosecuting the war effort to a success.

Labor has hung up an enviable record as far as fighting and producing for victory is concerned. Labor can match that record in this bond drive. The Federation has no hesitation in claiming that when the results are in, labor will again be in the vanguard where it properly belongs as far as winning the fight for democracy. Again the Federation urges: "BUY MORE BONDS TO THE VERY LIMIT."

University Wages

Found to be paying "sub-standard" wages to its custodial help, the University of Pennsylvania was ordered recently by the National War Labor Board to increase pay rates an average of 4 cents an hour. Even with the raise, the employees will get only from 42 to 60 cents hourly.

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HAS MORGANTHAU TAXOPHOBIA?

Has Mr. Morgenthau and his associate advisers and collaborators become afflicted with a disease that might well be designated as taxophobia? He has asked Congress to pile a mountain-high tax on the backs of the American people. Just how high this proposed mountain of taxes is can best be described by pointing out that the amount asked is larger than the total payroll of the United States plus the total received by all agricultural pursuits in our entire country during each year of the early thirties, when deflation, unemployment and bank failures were at their worst.

The reason assigned for this tremendous tax levy is that it is necessary to prevent inflation, as if piling up taxes on the backs of a defenseless people could possibly have any other effect than to aggravate the malady of inflation for the reason that it puts an inescapable cost on them, which gives them a real excuse for raising rents, prices or what not to be able to pay this increased cost of taxes.

When butter prices are shoved up in the clouds people can resort to using oleo and get by fairly well. When meat prices get too strong people can go vegetarian and quit buying meat entirely. The same applies to most any other food or commodity. But when taxes get too high you can go without food and everything else until that tax bill is paid, but you are hooked for sure on the taxes, unless you want to forfeit completely whatever it is that is being taxed.

Either Morgenthau and his advisers are going tax crazy or their heads have been turned by the ease with which they have been loading down both the present and future generations with interest to be taxed out of the hides of our people in the days that are to come.

So effective are the forces at work in California alone that 30,000 of the smaller business people went out of business in our state from Dec. 7th, 1941, when war was opened on us, to July 1, 1943. It is probably as bad or worse in our neighboring states.

Whatever Morgenthau and his backers have in their heads we don't know but if their chief aim in life was to make as many people as possible so poor that they would have to resort to borrowing money to make ends meet they could not possibly invent any more effective means for doing this than by getting their proposed plans adopted.

Our war profiteers and their side-kicks, the interest gougers, are apparently busier than usual manipulating things for their own present and future enrichment at the expense of the rest of us.

We all want to win this war but it does not follow that we want anybody to use the war as a means of laying foundations now that will result in fleecing us alive and impoverishing unborn generations after us.

There is no reason why we should raise more money than is necessary to operate our government. At present there are probably a million or more on the public pay roll for which there is no necessity. Every such needless employee is a waste of public money that could and should be saved. Our government wants manpower. There it is in abundance. Why not put it to work?

This thing of financing endless grafts from the public till seems to be undergoing alarming increases. Once the taxes are inflicted that process of gouging the public seems to become chronic. It is always growing, never reducing. Verily, those who bring it about, must be dominated by a taxophobia disease.

WAR MOVES AHEAD SLOWLY

Some headway is being made on our war but the progress made on our side of the fence has, as yet hardly gotten started. Wherever our troops are in operation they are giving an excellent account of themselves. But at the present time those operations seem to be confined largely to a few islands in the Pacific and to the Italian area and the anti-submarine war. These are all important, as far as they go, but it is any wonder that people are wondering why it is that no really major front has yet been opened.

In the beginning we were virtually told that the billions our people had provided for our defense had been used otherwise. Hence we were most woefully unprepared for war, when our navy and army were caught sound asleep at Pearl Harbor.

Since then the American people have provided lavishly with completed ships, planes, tanks and everything else needed to fight war as it is fought today. The production front is up and coming strong but those in charge of the fighting front are still lingering at the outposts and not permitting those generals who are ready to go to open large scale action.

As matters now stand we have Germany and Japan to give a good and genuine walloping. The place to whip them is in their homelands. One month's fighting on German soil or at Tokyo would do more good than years of wiping segments of the enemy armies out of existence thousands of miles from the homelands.

Is it not high time we got going? What is holding up our big drive towards ultimate victory?

Gen. Marshall Said to Favor French Front

"We have pointed out for almost two years that most reliable military experts wants a 2nd front in Western Europe to win the war now and economize on American lives, whereas the fake experts, the pro-Nazis (such as the Hearst press), and all native American Fascists have been smearing everyone who wants to win the war by a direct assault on the main enemy, Hitler."

So says George Seldes, editor and publisher of "In Fact" in the September 27 issue. ("In Fact" is published weekly at 25 Astor Place, New York 3, N. Y., \$1 per year.)

According to Seldes, the fact recently leaked out that the most important military man in the U. S., Chief of Staff General George C. Marshall, is also the chief exponent of the 2nd Front in Western Europe.

"EXPERTS" ON A LIMB
"This fact," says Seldes, "makes fools out of the hundreds of newspaper editorial writers, newspaper military experts, and pro-fascists in the Hearst, Scripps-Howard and other papers, also of columnists such as Pegler, all of whom have been denouncing, smearing and red-baiting the exponents of the real 2nd Front."

"It has been known for months that General Marshall argued with Churchill and others right after Pearl Harbor, demanding a blow at Hitler via France. His purpose was to win the war quickly, thus saving lives and treasure for the Allies. Now the story has at last got into print. . . Army and Navy Journal says (September 18):

"Thinking only of winning the war in the shortest time and of saving every American life possible . . . General Marshall, of course, has come into conflict with powerful interests which seek to eliminate him from the Washington picture."

LITTLE LUTHER

"I hope you have been listening to Mr. Kaltenborn recently, Luther," intoned Mr. Dilworth pleasantly.

"What's old Fullcorn been up to now, Pop?" inquired Little Luther just as pleasantly.

"Luther! Don't be disrespectful of a man of the quality and character of Kaltenborn. He's a man to count on."

"Count on? A sort of NAM adding machine, huh, Pop?"

"Now, Luther! Mr. Kaltenborn is a great man. He gives the American people the facts. He spoke of aircraft production and said that nonunion plants always had better production records than the plants dominated by these racketeers and reds of labor. That was a great contribution . . ."

"Contribution, Pop? I thought the Pure Oil people paid him for that stuff."

"Well, of course, Mr. Kaltenborn does earn his living in that fashion. His voice, Luther, and his comments are valuable and worthy of payment, my son."

"A heel's squeal with a dash of cash, huh, Pop?"

"Don't be absurd, Luther. Mr. Kaltenborn is a respected American of high caliber. He is a veritable geyser of opinion."

"A geyser? A high caliber squirt gun, huh?"

"Listen, Luther. I'm not going to tolerate these aspersions on the character of a man who stands beside Hoover and Senator Taft as a bulwark of true Americanism. His comment on unions and aircraft production should be repeated and repeated."

"Even if they're not true, Pop? You know that the two top producers are under union shop contracts and . . ."

"Enough of that, Luther. Facts are not important. Even if those two plants happened to produce a few planes, it's only a relative thing, and . . ."

"Relative thing, Pop? You don't mean aunts in the plants?"

"Luther! Enough is enough. I want you to sit with me each night and listen to Kaltenborn. You'll soon learn to love the man. A beautiful voice, Luther, a genuinely beautiful thing to listen to. A true musical instrument, Luther."

"Yep, Pop. A lyre, no doubt."

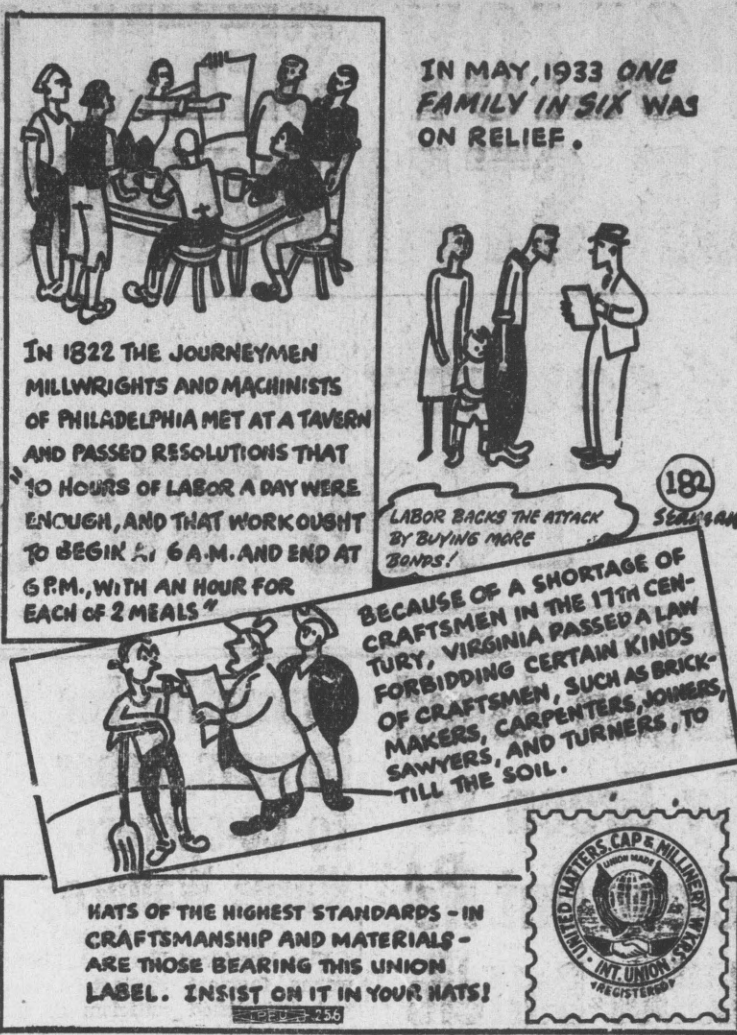
Advancing Backward Rapidly

Mussolini is said to have rushed up to Hitler after his overthrow and explained how he had really turned the incident into a victory for the Axis partners.

"I had them standing on their heads. . . You should have been there. Seeing is believing, you know."

"Oh, I don't know," Hitler replied. "I can see you."

THE MARCH OF LABOR



NONE BUT THE LONELY HEART, by Richard Llewellyn, published by The Macmillan Company, New York City, 444 pages, \$2.75.

Just published by The Macmillan Company is the latest book by Richard Llewellyn, author of the best seller, "How Green Was My Valley."

The new book, "None But The Lonely Heart," is in new style, with a new insight, but of such dynamic personality that it undoubtedly will be as widely read as the earlier writing which was finally transformed into a movie.

"None But The Lonely Heart" is the story of Eddie Mott, a London Cockney, who felt everything, one, everything was against him, and whose loneliness fills a complete book with a rare suspense as Eddie turns from this to that, finally falling into clutches of the Law in his efforts to get "in the money" as a "window breaker" for a gang of thieves.

Written in English cockney style, the tale is vivid and absorbing. There is Ada, loved at a distance by Eddie; there is "Ma" who filled rooms of her home with shop-lifted items for use on a rainy day, but who is caught by the police at long last; there is Jim, who is "in the money" but whose future is indefinite.

Eddie is a real, misguided, bashful youth. His personality is engaging; his story heart-rending at times.

The author, who wrote of his native Wales in "How Green Was My Valley," was schooled in London, worked as a coal miner, hotel manager, painter, was in pictures in England, and is now a captain

in the Welsh Guards in a war zone.

Style of the book is said to be authentic and while difficult at first, it becomes simple and interesting shortly. The author's ability to make an ordinary "nob" body into a hero of a book depicting him as a "nob" is praiseworthy.

The book is excellent reading and should be listed as a "must" by up-to-the-minute readers.

—W. B. PEDIGO

RAMROD, by Luke Short, Published by The Macmillan Company, New York City, 232 pages, \$2.00. If you like Westerns, here is one that is rather different.

In "Ramrod," by Luke Short, the reader gets a tale of bitter Dave Nash who accepts a job as foreman for Connie Dickason, disillusioned daughter of a range baron, in her efforts to buck the entire range to establish her ranch.

Connie's rashness leads to murder of one of her cowboys, who is beaten to death before her eyes; leads to needless slaughter of all her cattle which are driven over a cliff, and leads to countless other episodes in which the western story reader will revel.

The brutality of the tale at times isn't nice, and seems unnecessary in such light reading. However, the dialogue, the action, and the "six-gun fighting" more than compensate.

"Ramrod" is a thriller and is fast reading. The author, who says he lives in New Mexico because he finds the distance between him and his publishers "safe," has a good story, woven into a different from usual tale of the fighting west.

—W. B. PEDIGO

POEM OF THE WEEK

THE VICTOR

By WILLIAM WETMORE STORY

I sing the hymn of the conquered, who fell in the Battle of Life—

The hymn of the wounded, the beaten, who died overwhelmed in the strife;

Not the jubilant song of the victors, for whom the resounding acclaim

Of nations was lifted in chorus, whose brows were the chaplet of fame—

But the hymn of the low and the humble, the weary, the broken in heart,

Who strove and who failed, acting bravely a silent and desperate part;

Whose youth bore no flower on its branches, whose hopes burned in ashes away,

From whose hands slipped the prize they had grasped at, who stood at the dying of day

With the wreck of their life all around them, unpitied, unheeded, alone,

With Death sweeping down o'er their failure, and all but faith overthrown.

Speak, History! Who are Life's victors? Unroll thy long annals, and say,

Are they those whom the world calls the victors—who won the success of a day?

The martyrs, or Nero? The Spartans who fell at Thermopylae's tryst,

Or the Persians and Xerxes? His judges or Socrates? Pilate or Christ?

BACK THE ATTACK WITH WAR BONDS

GIGGLES AND GROANS

HOSPITALITY DELUXE

Here's a tale told us by a wounded Yank just back from Bizerte. We don't know whether to believe it or not, but will pass it along anyway.

Two Yanks—he said—were drinking with a rich Arab in a cafe in North Africa. One said to the Arab: "I was out with a beautiful local girl last night." The Arab replied: "Yes, I know. She is my wife."

While the embarrassed dough-brother turned several different shades of red his buddy quickly spoke up, hoping to change the subject: "The girl I was out with last night spoke a little English." "Yes, I know," said the Arab. "She is my wife."

Now both Yanks were red and puzzled but the Arab laughed and explained: "That's all right. I have a bunch of wives and anything I can do to make you Americans enjoy your stay is all right with me."

AND QUICK, TOO!

Boy—And now, doctor, that I've told you I am going to marry Anne, there's one thing I want to get off my chest.

Doctor—You just tell me about it, my boy.

Boy—A tattooed heart with the name Mabel on it.

FAST COMEBACK

It seems that two big turtles and one little turtle went into a saloon and ordered beers.

It began to rain and one big turtle said to the other big turtle, "We should've brought our umbrellas. How about asking the little turtle to run home and get our umbrellas?"

But the little turtle said, "I'll not go get your umbrellas, because when I'm gone you'll drink my beer."

The big turtle promised they wouldn't, so the little turtle started off.

Two months later one of the big turtles said to the other, "If that little turtle doesn't come back soon, I'm going to drink his beer." And just then, at the end of the bar, a tiny voice said, "If you do, I won't go get your umbrellas."

THE BIG PUZZLE

A young mother came to the door of the nursery and saw her husband standing over the baby's crib. She watched him as he stood looking down at the sleeping infant. In his face she read rapture, doubt, admiration, ecstasy, incredulity, wonder. Deeply touched and with her eyes glancing, she tip-toed over and slipped her arm around him.

"A penny for your thoughts," she said tenderly.

Then startled into consciousness, he blurted: "For the life of me, I don't see how anybody can make a crib like that for \$3.49."

THE BIG THREAT

A man walked into the office of the area rent control administrator at Memphis recently and asked if anyone could tell him who his landlord was. He was told that his landlord was the man to whom he paid rent.

"I don't pay no rent," the man said. "You see, about nine years ago I found a house vacant and moved in. I been there ever since and ain't never paid no rent."

"Well, then," said the clerk, "what are you worrying about? You have no complaint."

"I know that. But if somebody don't fix that roof I'm gonna move out."

THAT SHUT HER UP

Here is one of the best shoe gags we have thus far garnered: "No" said the woman customer, "I don't like those. They tend to get wider as they get older."

"Well, madam," queried the candied clerk, "didn't you?"

MUSTN'T TOUCH!

Private George B. McCoy, "The McCoy" whose Man-In-The-Street interviews became an NBC coast-to-coast feature, now is in Sicily, after a long stay in Africa. Private McCoy studied the Army's handbook on how to behave in Africa.

"I get it," he told his commanding officer. "In Africa it's all right for a soldier to walk a mile for a Camel, but he mustn't reach for a Fatima."

REGULAR HABIT

Private: "May I have next Wednesday off?"

Sergeant: "Why?"

Private: "It's my silver wedding anniversary, my wife's in town and we want to celebrate."

Sergeant: "Gee, we are going to have to put up with this every 25 years?"

CUTTING REMARK

Barber: "Would you mind taking off your hat?"

Professor: "I'm so sorry, I didn't know there were ladies present."

UNFAIR TO ANGLERS

Two fishermen sitting on a bridge, their lines in the water, made a bet as to which would catch a big fish. One of them got a bite, and got so excited that he fell off the bridge.

"Oh well," said the other, "if you're going to dive for them, the bet's off!"

KAISER EXPERIENCE SHOWS SOCIALIZED MEDICINE CAN GUARD HEALTH OF WORKERS

Few subjects have received more attention in recent years than the need of supplying medical treatment to millions of American too poor to pay exorbitant prices demanded by specialists.

The few halting efforts which have been made through co-operative groups to meet the problem have been bitterly fought by the American Medical Association, arch-foe of health insurance in all its forms.

But organized medicine tackled a tough customer when it tried to gang up on Henry J. Kaiser, miracle ship-builder who employs only union labor, when he was setting up a health plan for his workers.

TELLS STORY TO SOLONS

Some time ago Kaiser told a Senate committee the A. M. A. saw in his project a threat to the private, fee-for-service system and attempted to destroy it.

Kaiser's statement came to the attention of Paul de Kruif, a physician who has written voluminously on health questions, and he has made the shipbuilder's fight with the A. M. A. the subject of a book, "Kaiser Wakes the Doctors," which came out this week.

Kaiser faced heart-breaking opposition from the A. M. A., the author says. His doctors were boycotted and he was accused of dispensing "wildcat" medicine. It was not until the United States Supreme Court held the A. M. A. guilty of having violated anti-trust laws in opposing a health group at Washington that the opposition ceased.

OVERCOMES OBSTACLES
Obstacles never greatly worry Kaiser, Dr. de Kruif pointed out, and he went ahead with his program and it was well on the way to success when the A. M. A. pulled in its horns. What he has accomplished is described as really "amazing."

"Construction of steel cargo ships from keel to launching within five days," the author says, "is not the most epochal event at the Kaiser shipyards."

"In today's cruel world you find a bit of the Sermon on the Mount in action there. Henry Kaiser acts as if the shipyard workers are a bit better than ordinary human beings."

When they're hurt or when they're sick, every one of the 125,000 welders, riggers, flangers, down to the humblest laborers—all get unlimited medical care by expert groups of doctors in ultra-modern hospitals.

GOOD AS RICH GET
"It is far ahead of the medical treatment received by the majority of American citizens; it is better, on the whole, than that paid for at fancy prices by the lucky few of our upper economic brackets."

Unlimited medical service is available to Kaiser employees at a cost of 50 cents a week, Dr. de Kruif says. At that low rate, they get as good treatment as a millionaire can get at the Mayo clinic. Nevertheless, the author declares, Kaiser's health scheme is more than self-supporting.

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SALES TAX JUST A SCHEME TO SADDLE BURDEN ON WORKERS

By W. J. MERZ
Editor, "The Dirt Farmer"

How would a national sales tax affect us? Figures compiled over a period of years involving millions of people give up statistics as applying to foods together with their cost of preparation, briefly summarized in round numbers as follows:

A family having an income of \$1000 a year spends \$500 for the "table", or just half the income. Families with \$2000 per year income, however, lack considerably of spending one-half for the "table." And when we look at those with \$1,000,000 per year income, the figures take a tailspin. That income group spend only \$50,000 for "eats" and not \$500,000. Putting it in another way—a thousand working class families, each with income of \$1000 per year will spend \$500,000 to put old Man Hunger out of the way, whereas ONE family with the SAME TOTAL income will spend only \$50,000 for the same purpose. And so it

Repeal of Poll Tax Asked by Rail Labor

On behalf of nearly a million and a half railroad workers, the Railway Labor Executives' Association reiterated its determination to fight for Federal legislation outlawing the vicious poll tax in the South. The bill has already passed the House. Pointing out that "less than 20 per cent of adult citizens in eight Southern poll tax states cast votes in Federal elections," the association declared "the free ballot is essential to the protection of the rights and interests of organized labor."

Garment Union Buys a Million in War Bonds

New York City—The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union announced through its president, David Dubinsky, that the national office of the union bought \$1,000,000 of War Bonds. This, it was pointed out, does not cover the bond purchases already made by the various affiliates of the ILGWU. The Dress Joint Board of the union two weeks ago pledged \$4,000,000 in war bonds to be earmarked, with the specific approval of U. S. Maritime Commission, for the purchase of two Liberty ships to be named after the ILGWU's late presidents Benj. Schlesinger and Morris Sigman.

Remember—As You Listen!

"I heard a so-called news program (radio) last night. Through the months it has been tending more and more to get away from the news of the day to the philosophies of the particular sponsor. . . . Only by careful listening do you discover that he is not giving you news or comment on the world news, BUT IS PEDDLING IDEAS TO YOU FROM THE COMPANY HEADQUARTERS."—CHAIRMAN JAMES FLY of the Federal Communications Commission.

POSTAL ODDITIES

RETURN MY \$5 DAYS TO Mrs. Mary Kanel, Bluffton, Ind.
Rev. Morris H. Coers, Jerusalem, Turkey

THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS IN FRANCE BUILT A SCHOOL HOUSE ENTIRELY FROM THE PROCEEDS OF THE SALE OF 35,000,000 USED POSTAGE STAMPS GIVEN BY CATHOLICS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD!

A GRASS HUT SERVED AS OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL OF PETORIA IN TRANSVAAL (1885). IT WAS A 2-ROOM GRASS THATCH HUT!

Reg. U. S. Pat. Office 334-566, May 5, 1936, by National Federation of Post Office Clerks

50,000 MILES FOR A NICKEL

Postmaster Frank Ullmer of Bluffton, Indiana, sends in this interesting news item: In 1938 the Rev. Morris H. Coers, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Bluffton, Indiana, made a trip to Europe and the Near East. During the time that he was gone, Mrs. Mary Kanel, the oldest member of his church wrote him a letter sending it to Jerusalem. Rev. Coers left Jerusalem before the letter reached the Holy City and made his way back to this country. Eight months after his return to this city, Mrs. Kanel passed away and he was called to preach her funeral. Four months after the funeral and one year after the letter had been mailed from Bluffton to him in Jerusalem, the letter was returned to him at Bluffton. The letter had followed him half way around the world and had been in Egypt, Italy, France, Switzerland, England, Canada and then the United States. Rev. Coers said, "that it was like hearing from the dead." The letter had traveled fifty thousand miles, all for five cents.

Doctor-Nurse Shortage Big Menace, Said

Washington, D. C.

An alarming picture of what the country would face with an epidemic such as the influenza scourge which swept the States in 1918 is painted in a report issued by the Office of War Information.

HOSPITALS CRIPPLED

Shortage of nurses is compelling some hospitals to turn away many persons in need of medical attention, the reports indicate. Patients are being discharged earlier than would have been the case in normal times. Wards and clinics are being closed and beds left empty because no nurses are available to tend them. Depleted nursing staffs are overworked and, as a result, patients are receiving less care.

While more and more skilled nurses are being drawn into military service and industry, the number of admissions to hospitals is increasing. Admissions last year totaled 12,545,000, approximately one million more than in 1941 and almost two million more than in 1940. Fifty-six percent of the live births took place in hospitals, an increase of 265,659 over 1941.

There are now slightly more than a quarter million nurses serving on the home front. A year hence America will need 359,000 nurses—or 100,000 more than are now available. Of this number 66,000 are needed for the military services and 293,000 for civilians. Because of limited facilities, the maximum that can be trained within the period is 65,000. At best, therefore, the United States will still be short 35,000 nurses.

As the number of workers in war plants increases, the number of industrial accidents is greater. The number of war injuries increased from 1,603,000 in 1939 to an estimated 2,500,000 in 1942. According to Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, more than 2,000 workers suffer disabling injuries in manufacturing plants every day.

A BIG BURDEN

How much industrial accidents add to the burden upon the hospitals is shown in this report from one on the Pacific Coast: "Most of our hospital beds are occupied by injured defense workers from the harbor areas or Army dependents and Navy dispensary cases. We are now caring for 350 patients with the same number of nurses that we formerly used for 150 patients. Twenty-four graduate nurses are urgently needed today. In three weeks, 17 obstetrical nurses will be necessary to staff a wing for the exclusive use of the local Navy dispensary patients."

AFL ARGUES FOR TRAVEL TIME IN 'PORTAL-PORTAL' MINER REQUEST

Washington, D. C.

Payment for travel time for coal miners is not dependent upon the Fair Labor Standards Act, but is a right which is granted to miners by other countries, the AFL members of the WLB declared in their dissenting opinion in the Illinois Coal Case. The WLB on August 25, 1943 rejected the "portal-to-portal" pay clause agreed upon the UMW and the Illinois Coal Operators Association.

The dissenting opinion, signed by George Meany and Matthew Woll of the AFL, holds that "a mine worker is at work from the time he reports for work, at the beginning of the shift, and comes under the control, direction or supervision of his employer until the end of the shift, when he leaves the control, direction or supervision of his employer. . . . and he has never been paid for that work."

"The spokesman for the majority has called the Illinois Wage Agreement a 'hidden wage increase' that is 'not very well hidden,' declared Meany and Woll. "We can see no wage increase in paying men for work for which they have never been paid at all. Increase necessarily means the recipient has been receiving some pay for the work in question. The mine workers have received no pay at all. How can it be an increase?"

BRITISH LABOR GAINS MILLION IN TWO YEARS

London, England

The present membership of the British Trade Union Congress is 6,500,000 as against 5,250,000 at the end of 1941, according to an unofficial estimate in the TUC 1943 Annual Report.

Membership of the Transport and General Workers' Union in Great Britain reached a new high of 1,133,165, making it the largest union in the world.



Sneak Raid Victim

—Official U. S. Navy photo, released by WPB Labor Press Service.

The WEST VIRGINIA is shown as she was photographed at a dry-dock in Pearl Harbor. Severely damaged in the Japanese raid, December 7, 1941, the battleship has long since returned to duty, a better, more modern fighting ship, eager and capable of avenging the sneak attack. United States Navy men and union craftsmen are shown repairing visible damages to her side, as they perform a miracle of repair and salvage which has returned nearly all the damaged ships to action.

WORKERS PAY WAR BILL WITH LABOR AND TAXES; OWNERS BOOST RAKE-OFF

Net Profits Unequalled In Economic History of U. S. Refute Promises of Burden Sharing Made As Administration Lead People Toward War

By SCOTT NEARING

Long, long ago, in the closing days of 1941 and the opening weeks of 1942, there was much talk about equality of sacrifice among the people of a united nation intent upon winning a war. All distinctions were to be forgotten. Rich and poor, black and white were to give what they had toward the common purpose.

Those were the incubator days of the war. Now the fullgrown chickens are coming out separately. If they were, the contrast between the increase in amounts paid to workers and to owners would be even sharper. As the figures stand, from 1932 to 1942, the percentage of increase to property was over four times as great as the increase in wages and salaries.

Apologists for the property owners answer these figures by referring to the heavy taxes that property must carry. Since the new tax bill went into effect there has been less said on this score, as the provisions favored the rich and soaked the poor. But the argument is still heard.

U. S. Treasury figures on corporate profits throw an interesting light on the matter. The figures for 1943 are in part estimated.

| CORPORATE PROFITS IN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS | | | |
|--|------------|---------------|---------------------|
| Year | Net Income | Federal Taxes | Balance after taxes |
| 1929 | 9,277 | 1,116 | 8,161 |
| 1932 | 5,089 | 286 | 4,803 |
| 1933 | 5,272 | 1,232 | 4,040 |
| 1942 | 20,100 | 12,185 | 7,915 |
| 1943 | 22,200 | 14,125 | 8,075 |

Recent estimates place the 1943 balance after taxes at a figure above the prosperity year 1929. In the five years 1939-43 total net corporate income before federal taxes totalled around \$70 billion. After taxes the net corporate income totalled around \$32 billion.

There is no parallel to these figures in U. S. economic history.

Are these the "equal sacrifices" that were promised two years ago?

TESTED RECIPES — for — UNION HOME MAKERS

(Union housewives—and men who pride themselves in cooking—are asked to send favorite tested recipes to RECIPE EDITOR, 5823 Occidental St., Oakland. Be sure to give name, address and union.)

Good Government Leaflets

We've just gotten three new government leaflets on wartime meals that come in very handy. They're prepared by the bureau of human nutrition and home economics of the department of agriculture. They're full of good advice and recipes.

"Ninety-nine Ways to Share the Meat" tells you how to stretch your meat ration to give your family an adequate diet. The suggestions aren't limited to meat, either—there are some good hints on unrationed items like fish and eggs, peanuts and soybeans.

FATS IN MEALS

"Fats in Wartime Meals" will help in using the rest of your red points as economically as possible—and saving fat to turn in for the fat salvage campaign. Remember—the government asks us each to make every effort to save one tablespoon of fat each day. Salvaged fat ends up in munitions to speed victory.

"Root Vegetables in Wartime Meals" answers all your questions on how to cook carrots and beets, parsnips, turnips and onions so as to save every vitamin and every mineral. It has a page of recipes too. Have you tried beet soup, for instance, or panned carrots and apples?

For all these leaflets write to the bureau of human nutrition and home economics of the department of agriculture, Washington, D. C. One of the most compact little guides to home canning that we

Kaltenborn Liar, Writes Labor Editor

Rochester, New York.

Radio commentator Hans von Kaltenborn is still a liar, Rochester's official AFL newspaper, LABOR, proved recently. Kaltenborn's recent statements that non-union plants are out-producing union plants are refuted, LABOR shows, in a letter from AFL Publicity Director Philip Pearl.

In a series of broadcasts over Station WEAF, New York recently, Kaltenborn made statements of which the following is typical:

"I wish someone would tell me why nonunion aircraft plants always seem to have a better production record than the unionized aircraft plants. Most union men are thoroughly patriotic. They try just as hard as nonunion men to make good production records. Yet on every basis of comparison the nonunion plant seems to come out ahead of the union plant."

REQUESTS PROOF

Jack Cadden, editor of LABOR, wrote Kaltenborn asking for proof of the statement, for facts and figures. He received no reply. He made several long distance telephone calls, but could not get past the secretary. In fact, the secretary kept probing Cadden for facts. "Have you any figures to the contrary?" she asked.

Finally, Pearl wrote to William Burke Miller of National Broadcasting Co., protesting Kaltenborn's statements. "Those statements," he entirely false. Records of the War Production Board shows that the two outstanding producers of aircraft are first, Vultee (Aviation Inc.) and then Boeing (Aircraft Corp.), both under union shop contracts.

ASKS CORRECTION

Pointing out that Kaltenborn refused to see Cadden or to retract his slanders of organized workers, Pearl continued: "As information director of the American Federation of Labor, I wish to support the protest made by the editor of LABOR, official organ of the Central Trades & Labor Council, Rochester, N. Y."

While labor has given up any hope it might have had of changing Kaltenborn's attitude on labor, described by Pearl as "all wet," it must insist that such a flagrant and "flat misstatement of fact" be corrected, he said. He concluded by calling upon NBC to have a correction made by Kaltenborn on the same national hookup over which the original falsehood was broadcast.

LABOR RESENTS LIES

Commenting editorially on Kaltenborn, LABOR said: "We understand from persons who have been associated with this gentleman in the radio work, as well as in the radio field, that he is an autocratic, hard taskmaster. But for all his background, Kaltenborn cannot be a Hitler or Goebbels in this country."

"He should not be allowed to utter untruths, wittingly or unwittingly, over the radio or from the screen which grossly insult thousands of American workers—and then fail to rectify these untruths when their falsity is called to his attention."

GRACIE ALLEN'S Home Alman(i)ac

It's my belief that every woman should have a career of her own, outside of waving good-bye to her husband and brushing the crumbs off his vest when he falls asleep on the sofa after dinner.

For instance, I know one woman who was so desperate during the housing shortage, she rented a haunted house. She turned the whole thing to her advantage by becoming a spirit medium, as she persuaded the ghosts in the house—who happened to be sisters—to come out and sing old southern folk songs to the customers.

Trouble developed, however, when one of the ghosts fell in love with Frank Sinatra and followed him back east, so that broke up the act. But the medium got another girl ghost who works on the graveyard shift at Lockheed to fill in during her spare time and it worked out just fine.

Another woman had wonderful dramatic talent but her husband made her give up the theatre when they married. He's let her resume her work now down at the neighborhood market as they have an emotional butcher. Last week she did the farewell scene from "East Lynne" and got a de luxe pot roast out of him.

Closed for Duration

Washington, D. C. The American Federation of Government Employees (AFGE) voted in a recent referendum to postpone its convention for the duration of the war.

AFL LADIES SEW COTTON PADS TO AID RED CROSS

Washington, D. C.

Eighteen tons of cotton are fast being turned into surgical pads for the Army by the New York Red Cross Chapter production workers as the result of a record in volunteer work set by Local 10 of the International Ladies Garment Workers (AFL).

Given a rush order for 1,485,000 pads, Mrs. William G. Green, director of the chapter's production service, appealed to members of Local 10, who have consistently volunteered for service, for assistance in cutting cotton used in pads, normally one of the most tedious and time-consuming steps in the operation.

BRICKLAYER AMONG FIRST AT SALERNO

Washington, D. C.

Among the first Americans to land with the invasion forces at Salerno, Italy, the Associated Press reported, was Lieut. Col. Thomas A. Lane, formerly counsel for the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers Union and other labor organizations.

Lieut. Col. Lane is in charge of organizing the civil government in the Salerno district, which had completely broken down. He is a veteran of the first World War.

When anyone has offended me, I try to raise my soul so high that the offense cannot reach it.—DESCARTES.

MIDWAY DRUG STORE

F. J. NICHOLAS
DRUGS—LIQUORS
Labor Temple, 601 Lighthouse Ave. Phone 6325 New Monterey.

MONTEREY UNION DIRECTORY

CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR—Vice-President for San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey Counties—Thomas A. Small, San Mateo, California; Phone San Mateo 3-8789.

BAKERS 24 (Watsonville Branch)—Meets first Saturday of each month at 3 p. m. Pres. Jasper Svlen, 202-C Third St., Rec. Sec. Martin Niebling, 28 East Ford St.; Bus. Rep. Fred L. Goudy, Labor Temple, San Jose, phone Ballard 6341.

BARBERS LOCAL 896—President Paul Mercurio; Secretary-Treas. A. H. Thompson, 243 Alvarado St., Monterey. Meetings held first Wednesday of each month at Bartenders' Hall, 301 Alvarado St.

BARTENDERS AND HOTEL AND RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES 483—Meets first and third Mondays, 2:30 p. m. above The Keg, 301 Alvarado St., Pres. Joe Kirby; Sec. and Bus. Agent, Pearl Bennett.

BRICK MASON LOCAL UNION NO. 16—Meets Building Trades Hall, second and fourth Friday, 8:00 p. m. President F. B. Hall, P. O. Box 264, Watsonville; Fin. Sec., M. Real, 154 Eldorado, Monterey, Phone 6745; Rec. Sec., Geo. Houde, 208 Carmel Ave., Pacific Grove, Phone 3715.

BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION TRADES COUNCIL OF MONTEREY COUNTY—Meets every Thursday, 8:00 P. M., Building Trades Hall, 411 1/2 Alvarado St., State Theatre Building; W. J. Dickerson, Pres.; H. E. Ferguson, Fin. Sec., Dale Ward, Bus. Mgr. Office; 701 Hawthorne St. Phone 6744, Res. Phone 5230.

BUTCHERS 506 (Monterey Branch)—Pres. Phil Mosley; Rec. Sec., Ben Updyke; Bus. Agt., Earl Moorhead, San Jose, Columbia 2132.

CARPENTERS 1323—Meets first and third Monday 8:00 p. m. at Building Trades Hall, 411 1/2 Alvarado St., Monterey. Rec. Sec., W. J. Allen, 501 Forrest, Pacific Grove, phone 3263; Bus. Agent-Fin. Sec., D. L. Ward, 400 Gibson Ave., office phone 6744, Res. 5230.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS NO. 1072—Meets in Building Trades Hall, Monterey, second Monday, 7:30 P. M. President, E. E. Smith; Financial Secty., R. H. Van DeBogart, 310 5th St., Pacific Grove, Phone 4900.

FIVE COUNTIES LABOR LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE—Meets first Sunday each month at place announced. Pres. F. J. Carlisle; Vice-Pres., Wayne Edwards; Rec. Sec., Sibly Schmeller; Sec.-Treas., Roy Hossack, Route 2, Box 144, Salinas, Phone Salinas 5460.

AFL FISH CANNERY WORKERS UNION OF PACIFIC, MONTEREY COUNTY—Meets on call. Pres. and Bus. Agent, Louis Martini; Sec., Lester Caveny, Office, 648 Ocean View Ave.

HODCARRIERS, BUILDING AND COMMON LABORERS 690—Meets in New Labor Temple, Monterey, first and third Wednesday, 8:00 p. m. Pres., Robert Dalton, 670 Cypress St.; Fin. Sec., H. E. Ferguson, P. O. Box 425, Monterey; Rec. Sec., Stanley Wilkins, Pacific Grove; Ross Reese, Bus. Agt.

INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE OF THEATRICAL STAGE EMPLOYEES AND MOTION PICTURE OPERATORS, LOCAL 611—Meets first Tuesday every other month 10 a. m. in Watsonville Labor Temple; Pres., Art Reina, 605 Mae Ave., Phone Salinas 9795; Bus. Agent James Wilson, 80 Peyton St., Santa Cruz, Phone 2737-R; Rec. Sec., Chas. Covey, 364 Walnut Ave., Santa Cruz.

LATHERS UNION NO. 463—Meets in Salinas Labor Temple second and fourth Fridays, 8 p. m. President, Roy R. Benge, Hilby St., Monterey, Phone Monterey 4820; Secretary-Treasurer, Dean S. Siefert, 1508 First St., Salinas, Phone Salinas 574.

MONTEREY PENINSULA CENTRAL LABOR COUNCIL—Meets at Bartenders Hall, 301 Alvarado, first and third Tuesdays at 8 p. m. Pres., E. D. McCutcheon; Vice-Pres., Warren Lee; Sec. and Treas., Wayne Edwards, 823 Johnson Ave., phone 7622.

MONTEREY COUNTY FEDERATED TEACHERS NO. 457—Meets in Monterey second Wednesday, 5:00 P. M. Fin. Sec., Wayne Edwards, 823 Johnson Ave., Monterey, Phone 7622.

MUSICIANS Local No. 616 Meets second Monday at 8:00 p. m., Bartenders Hall; Pres., Virgil McAllister; Sec.-Treas., Harry Judson.

MOTOR COACH EMPLOYEES, Division 192—President, Harry M. Fox Jr.; Secretary, Herman R. Bach.

PAINTERS, DECORATORS AND PAPER HANGERS 272—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays in Bartenders' Hall at 8:00 p. m. Pres., Elmer Brewer; Rec.-Sec., Irving Ask, Phone 8243; Fin. Sec., J. C. Underwood, Phone 8246; Treas., William Mayer, Phone 7905.

PLASTERERS AND CEMENT FINISHERS NO. 337—Meets first and third Friday, Building Trades Hall, Monterey, 8:00 p. m. President, Earl Smith; Monterey; Financial Secretary, V. J. Willoughby, 152 Carmel Avenue, Pacific Grove.

PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS NO. 62—Meets in Building Trades Hall, Monterey, second and fourth Friday at 8:00 p. m. President, J. Allen Wilson, 211 Ninth Street, Pacific Grove, Phone 4591; Fin. Sec. and Bus. Agent, Henry Diaz.

POST OFFICE CLERKS, Monterey Branch No. 1292 of National Federation of Post Office Clerks (AFL)—Meets first Friday of month. Pres., Boyd Beall; Vice-Pres., E. L. Edwards; Sec.-Treas., Art Hamill.

SEINE AND LINE FISHERMEN'S UNION—Meets monthly on full moon, 2:00 p. m., at Knights of Pythias Hall, Calle Principal; Secretary-Treasurer, John Crivello; Business Agent, Vito Alioto, Office 233 Alvarado St., Phone 3965.

SHEET METAL WORKERS 304—Meets every third Friday, Santa Cruz, Watsonville, Salinas, Monterey. Pres., John Asner, 308 19th St., Pacific Grove; Fin. Sec., F. F. Knowles, 232 River St., S. C. Ph. 12763.

GENERAL TEAMSTERS AND AUTO DRIVERS' UNION 287—Meets second Thursday of month at 7:30 p. m., Labor Temple, George W. J. Sec. Bus. Agt. 72 N. Second St., San Jose, Ballard 6316. For a representative of Monterey County call L. R. Carey, 117 Pajaro St., Salinas Phone 7590.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION NO. 543 — C. R. McCloskey, President, Salinas; A. C. Davis, Sec.-Treas., 109 Prospect St., Watsonville. Phone 959-J. Meets last Sunday of the Month, alternating between Watsonville and Salinas.

UNITED SLATE, TILE & COMPOSITION ROOFERS, DAMP & WATER-PROOF WORKERS ASSOCIATION 50—Meets 1st Friday in Watsonville Labor Temple, 3rd Friday in Monterey Carpenters' Hall at 8:00 p. m. Pres., E. E. Lohr, 142 11th St., Pacific Grove; Sec., Frank Walker, 327 Alexander St., Salinas; Phone 9668.

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SALINAS UNION DIRECTORY

CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR—Vice-President for San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey Counties—Thomas A. Small, San Mateo, California, Phone San Mateo 3-8789.

BAKERS 24—Meets every third Saturday of month at 7:00 p.m. at Salinas Labor Temple, 117 Pajaro St. Sec. 1, Louie Grasso, 18 Villa St., Salinas; Pres. Ed Holstein; Bus. Agt., Fred L. Goudy, Labor Temple, San Jose, phone Ballard 6341.

JOURNEMEN BARBERS 827—Meets every third Monday of month at 8:00 p.m., at 227 Monterey Ave.; Pres. N. Freeman; Sec. W. G. Kenyon.

BARTENDERS UNION LOCAL No. 545: Meets first and third Monday of month, 2:00 p.m., Salinas Labor Temple, Karl Hess, Sec. and Bus. Agent, Eddie Rose, President.

BUTCHERS UNION 506 (Salinas Branch)—President, V. L. Poe; Financial Secretary, A. Peterson; Recording Secretary, Don Halverson (Earl Moorhead, San Jose, Executive Secretary, Phone Cal. 2132).

CARPENTERS 925—Meets every Monday night at 7:30, Carpenters' Hall, North Main St. Pres. Guy Paulson; Vice Pres. Amos Schofield; Sec. H. L. Taft, 243 Clay St.; Phone 4246; Treas. R. L. Thurman, 5 Port Ave.; Rec. Sec. Roy Hossack, 1244 Del Monte Ave.; Bus. Agt., George R. Harter, 1060 E. Market St., Phone 5335. Office, 422 No. Main St., Phone 5721.

CARPENTERS AUXILIARY 373—Business meetings second Wednesday each month at Carpenters Hall; social meetings, fourth Wednesday. Pres. Mrs. Marie Brayton; Sec. Mrs. Blanche Van Emmon; Treas. Mrs. Helen Kelsier.

CULINARY WORKERS ALLIANCE 467—Meets second and fourth Thursday, 2:30 p.m., at Labor Temple. Pres. Allen Meek; Bus. Agent, Helen Norman, office at Labor Temple; Office Sec., Berntha Boles.

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, Local Union 243—Meets the first Friday in each month at the Labor Temple, 117 Pajaro St. at 8:00 p.m. C. B. Phillips, Business Manager, Phone 3361, 25 Harvest St. L. E. Tole Pres.

FIVE COUNTIES LABOR LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE—Meets first Sunday each month at place announced. Pres. F. J. Carlisle; Vice-Pres. Wayne Edwards; Rec. Sec. Sibil Schneller; Sec.-Treas. Roy Hossack, Route 2, Box 144, Salinas, Phone Salinas 5460.

HOOD CARRIERS AND LABORERS UNION 272—Meets second and fourth Monday of each month at 8:00 p.m. at Forrester's Hall, 373 Main street. R. Fenchel, Pres., 17 Railroad Ave.; J. F. Mattos, Sec., 523 Archer St.; J. B. McGinley, Bus. Agt., office at rear of Labor Temple; Donna Spicer, Office Secretary.

LATHERS UNION No. 463—Meets in Salinas Labor Temple second and fourth Fridays, 8 p.m. President, Roy R. Benge, Hilby St., Monterey, Phone Monterey 4820; Sec.-Treas. Dean S. Seefeldt, 526 Park St., Salinas, Phone 9223.

MONTEREY COUNTY CENTRAL LABOR UNION: Meets every Friday evening at 8:00 p.m. at Salinas Labor Temple, 117 Pajaro St.; W. G. Kenyon, Sec.-Treas., 137 Clay St.; D. D. McAnaney, Pres.

OPERATING ENGINEERS No. 165—Meets first Thursday at Labor Temple, 462-A Main Street, Harry Vosburgh, secretary, 240 E. San Luis Street, Salinas.

OPERATIVE PLASTERERS AND CEMENT FINISHERS OF SALINAS AND MONTEREY COUNTY, LOCAL UNION No. 763: Meets second and fourth Friday of the month at 8:00 p.m., at Rodeo Cafe; Fred Randon, Secretary, 31 Buena Vista, Salinas, Phone 1423; President, Don Frick.

PAINTERS, DECORATORS AND PAPERHANGERS UNION, LOCAL No. 1104: Meets first and third Tuesday of month at 7:30 p.m. Salinas Labor Temple, 117 Pajaro St.; Pres. C. W. Rickman; Rec. and Fin. Sec. D. H. Hartman, 1333 First Ave., Salinas; office at Labor Temple. Phone Salinas 5783.

PLUMBERS AND STEAM FITTERS UNION LOCAL 503: Meets second Wednesday of each month, 8:00 p.m., Salinas Labor Temple. Pres. Al Everly; Rec. Sec. Phil Prater; Fin. Sec. and Bus. Agt., Louis Jenkins, office at Labor Temple. (Exec. Bd., meets each Tuesday night at Labor Temple.)

POSTAL CARRIERS UNION, LOCAL No. 1046: Meets every third Wednesday at 7:30 p.m. at 30 Towt St., Salinas; E. L. Sieber, Sec., Phone 2944K, P. O. Box 25; Lester Pierce, P. es., Salinas.

PRINTING PRESSMEN & ASSISTANTS' UNION No. 328 OF WATSONVILLE AND SALINAS—Meets last Tuesday of each month alternating between Salinas and Watsonville. President, Roland W. Scheffler, Toro and Miami Sts., Salinas; Sec., Milo Martella, 225 Monterey St., Salinas.

SHEET METAL WORKERS UNION, LOCAL 304—President, John Alsop, Pacific Grove, Phone 7825; Business Agent, A. N. Endell, 54 Villa St., Salinas, Phone 7355.

STATE, COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES—Meets on call at Labor Temple; H. E. Lyons, pres., 15 West St.; H. V. Rook, 1413 Wren St., secretary.

SUGAR REFINERY WORKERS UNION No. 20616—President, Les Hutchings; Secty., E. M. Jones, 21-A Homestead, Salinas. Meets in Forrester's Hall, Salinas, 2nd and 4th Mondays at 7:30 P. M.

GENERAL TEAMSTERS AND AUTO TRUCK DRIVERS' UNION LOCAL No. 287—Meets first Wednesday in Oct., Jan., April, July at Labor Temple; L. R. (Red) Carey secretary, John & Main St., Salinas, Phone 7590.

INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE OF THEATRICAL STAGE EMPLOYEES AND MOTION PICTURE OPERATORS, LOCAL 611—Meets first Tuesday every other month 10 a.m. in Watsonville Labor Temple; Pres. Art Reina, 605 Mae Ave., Phone Salinas 9795; Bus. Agent, James Wilson, 80 Peyton St., Santa Cruz, Phone 2737-R; Rec. Sec., Chas. Covey, 364 Walnut Ave., Santa Cruz.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 543—C. R. McCloskey, Salinas, Pres.; A. C. Davis, Sec.-Treas., 109 Prospect St., Watsonville. Meets last Sunday, alternating between Watsonville and Salinas.

UNITED SLATE, TILE & COMPOSITION ROOFERS, DAMP & WATER-PROOF WORKERS ASSOCIATION 50—Meets first Friday in Watsonville Labor Temple, 3rd Friday in Monterey Carpenters' Hall at 8:00 p.m. Pres. E. E. Lehr, 142 11th St., Pacific Grove; Sec., Frank Walker, 327 Alexander St., Salinas; Phone 9668.

YOUR CONGRESSMAN REPORTS



By
GEORGE E. OUTLAND

California's delegation in the House of Representatives now consists of 13 Democrats and 10 Republicans, the former party having gained an additional seat when thirty-one-year-old Clair Engle won the special election for the seat of the late Harry Englebright. These 23 men, however, act with surprising unanimity and with a minimum of friction where the special interests of our own state are concerned. Each Monday afternoon the California delegation meets in the office of the "Dean," Clarence Lea of Santa Rosa, and goes over the special problems affecting the state. All sides of the question are thoroughly discussed and dissenting points are brought out, but in the long run there is usually concerted action by the entire group, irrespective of party lines.

Early in the session the delegation, acting as a unit, attempted to bring some relief to California in connection with the meat shortage, and while the results were not all that we hoped for, some help was secured. Later, in taking up the problem of the Japanese, a statement of policy was signed by all members—a policy asking that no Japanese or American of Japanese descent be returned to the West Coast during the war. A special sub-committee of the delegation, and a sub-committee of Californians is busy at work on each. One is the problem of sugar beet production; the other, of milk production. The sub-committee dealing with sugar beets (of which your representative is one of the five members) is attempting to accomplish two principal objectives: (1) to have the War Food Administration announce its policy regarding the amount of acreage to be planted at the earliest possible moment, and (2) to secure an over-all price which will permit sugar beets to be grown in competition with other vegetable crops. The sub-committee has met several times and is in constant touch with the agencies in Washington, urging the importance to our state as well as to the country as a whole of these two points. The entire delegation appears at this time to be behind this program.

The committee on milk production (consisting of Congressman Lea, Voorhis, and Phillips) has an extremely difficult task. Its problem is that of demonstrating to the War Food Administration and the Office of Price Administration that the costs of production of milk and other dairy products have risen so acutely that there is serious danger of a sharp drop in the amount of these foods unless a remedy is speedily found. The principal issue at present is whether the increasing costs are to be met by government subsidy or by permitting an increase in selling price to the consumer.

As the 78th Congress continues, many other problems of particular interest to California will arise—many already have arisen—and the delegation will be fully occupied. It cannot be emphasized too strongly that every effort is made to solve these problems without reference to narrow partisan politics. Your representative hopes that the same minimizing of such partisanship will become increasingly manifest in the working out of broad problems of NATIONAL interest and that during the war especially we can achieve the degree of unity among those men representing the various parts of the United States which apparently is being achieved among those representing the various parts of California.

Until next week . . .

Russian Officer Corps Youngest In the World

The Russian officers' corps is the youngest in the world. Most of the new captains and majors are in their twenties. The new colonels and generals are mainly in their thirties. General Rodimtsev, the heroic defender of Stalingrad, is only 36. All commanding cadres have had to pass their tests in the field of bitter battle. In the Soviet army we have the sharpest differentiation between military ranks: the pay of the private is about 10 rubles per month; the lieutenant gets 100 times as much or 1,000 rubles a month; the Russian colonel receives 2,400 rubles monthly. This scale of pay compares with \$50, \$150 and \$553 for the corresponding ranks in our army.

Colonel Stoopnagle defines "itch" as "something that when a recruit is standing at attention his nose always."

THE CHALLENGE



Los Angeles Examiner

U. S. Treasury Department

UNION DUES PAY BIG DIVIDENDS

Labor-hating newspapers are quick to publish "kicks" from readers about dues paid to unions, but letters telling of the benefits derived from such payments seldom see the light of day.

An exception if the Portland "Oregonian," one of the northwest's major newspapers. The Oregonian recently carried a letter from a "Mrs. Rush," who complained that as a shipyard worker, she is compelled to pay union dues "or I just can't have a job."

Fordham Rab, who is on the staff of the A. F. of L. Metal Trades Council in Portland, sent an answer, which the paper was decent enough to publish. The letter has stirred wide-spread approval among trade unionists.

"I take it that Mrs. Rush is not complaining about the rate of pay secured for her through collective bargaining by the union, which makes her dues insignificant by comparison," Rab wrote.

"It is surprising that the sense of fair play should be so lacking in some people that they fail to realize how unfair it is to want a free ride on the backs of other workers, through whose trials and tribulations and efforts countless numbers of Mrs. Rush's 'sisters' have benefited."

"Where I came from we had no collective bargaining agency. I paid no dues, but I got less than half the wages I earned in the shipyards. Certainly for my higher earnings, the union is entitled to the small monthly dues and initiation fee, for which I have also the benefit of life insurance policy, burial expenses and other advantages far more than I paid."

Monopolies, Cartels Join With Shipping Concerns to Take All Traffic Will Bear, Facts Show

By "OBSERVER"

Transportation produces nothing. Unnecessary transportation is waste.

All policies of successful management of industry not under monopoly control are guided by this principle. Henry Kaiser cut costs and time of shipping by eliminating unnecessary movement of materials.

On the west coast Pennsylvania oil sells at top prices and in the east California oil is tops. The railroads and advertisers benefit, and transportation costs are wasted.

Monopolies and cartels combine with shipping companies to milk the consumer. Bolivian tin ore was shipped to England, smelted, reshipped to this country and, at enormous cartel prices, the consumer pays up to ten thousand miles of unnecessary transportation.

The British and Dutch rubber cartels, combining with rubber manufacturing companies in this country, controlled rubber prices and the consumer paid the freight. For ten years Russia and Germany made their own rubber at much less than cartel prices, saved transportation costs, and employed their own people.

When the guayule project at Salinas was approaching a success an agent of the rubber cartel slyly bought up a majority of the stock. Authorities say that a tenth of the money spent on developing Brazilian rubber would bring results in guayule.

By law promoted by the American owners of Cuban and other Caribbean sugar plantations, the beet and cane sugar plantings in the United States are severely restricted. The Caribbean countries raise sugar for export and import most of their food which could be raised at home. Again, transportation waste, and starvation for the workers!

Steel and aluminum production was (until the war) denied the Pacific states, and freight rates and prices based on Pittsburgh were paid by consumers.

By eliminating unnecessary transportation, "free" enterprise could have cheapened prices and provided work that produced.

Abolition of private monopolies is the answer.

Inheritors of Freedom

Are we preserving freedom in this land of ours, the hope of all the earth? Have we, inheritors of this continent and of the ideals to which the fathers consecrated it, have we maintained them, realizing them, as each generation must, anew? Are we, in the consciousness that the life of man is pledged to higher levels here than elsewhere, striving still to bear aloft the standards of liberty and hope; or, disillusioned and defeated, are we feeling the disgrace of having had a free field in which to do new things and of not having done them?

The answer must be, I am sure, that we have been in a fair way of failure, tragic failure. And we stand in danger of utter failure yet, except we fulfill speedily the determination we have reached, to deal with the new and subtle tyrannies according to their deserts. Don't deceive yourselves for a moment as to the power of the great interests which now dominate our development. They are so great that it is almost an open question whether the government of the United States can dominate them or not. Go one step further, make their organized power permanent, and it may be too late to turn back. The roads diverge at the point where we stand.

—WOODROW WILSON

Learning From New Zealand

Little New Zealand is a recognized leader in the field of social security, and of many other reforms designed to improve the condition of human beings.

The Labor government put over the island's social security plan—including medical care, hospitalization, maternity bonuses and the services of specialists of various kinds—and levied a tax of 5 per cent on all incomes to meet the costs. Conservatives predicted disaster, but New Zealand picked up its war burden without dropping social security, and now its minister of health announces the cost of social security is not nearly as great as had been anticipated—in fact, he says, it is only one-third of original estimates.

The Conservative reply that the war decreased costs—and, without going into too much detail, there seems to be something to that claim—but, nevertheless, at the end of four years of actual operation, the plan seems to be an emphatic success. If New Zealand can "afford the cost," what is to prevent other and richer nations offering their citizens similar benefits?

—LABOR

Teachers Flay Race Barriers In War Front

Washington, D. C.

A strongly worded resolution from the American Federation of Teachers (AFL), attacking racial and religious discrimination as un-American and calling upon government and labor to combat such bias with increased vigor, has been received by the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice.

The resolution, copies of which were also sent to President Roosevelt, the heads of other government agencies, the president of the American Federation of Labor and other labor organizations, was adopted at the annual convention of the Teachers' group in Chicago, August 16-20. It branded discrimination "against members of the darker races, Catholic, Jews and other minority groups" as a "denial of the ideals, guarantees and fundamental principles of American democracy" and "... also a cardinal element in Nazism and Fascism."

Declaring that discrimination in industry and in the armed forces undermines "military as well as civilian morale," the resolution urged that minority groups be granted full participation in the war effort on the basis of equal opportunities for employment; equal advancement for skill and training; equal pay for equal work done; equal access to education, homes, recreation, medical care, and all public privileges; and equal rights and privileges in all matters affecting work, and life.

CRITICIZES UNIONS

Racial discrimination within the ranks of organized labor "as practiced by a few of its affiliated unions," was cited as causing "irreparable injury to the labor movement which is the chief catalyst of industrial and social democracy."

The resolution urged strengthening and broadening the scope of FEPC; an intensified program by the government against discrimination which would include full publicity, prosecution and public education; and effective steps by the AFL and other labor organizations "to abolish immediately and completely any discrimination that may be practiced within their ranks."

PLUMBER FROM SAN BERNARDINO HAS PLENTY TO TELL ABOUT WAR FRONT

San Bernardino, California
Jack Green, former member of Local 364, United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters of the United States and Canada, (AFL) has been in the Navy a little more than six months, but in that short space of time he's been places and done things.

Green, 19, a fireman, first class, recently visited his local here and related some of his experiences since joining the Navy. During that time he said he had travelled 49,000 nautical miles and had participated in three major battles.

Fireman Green was wounded during the invasion of Sicily. He said he was stationed aboard a destroyer when the invasion was launched and at the "zero hour" they climbed into landing barges and headed for the shore. Their objective was the docks and beaches and they were met with a hail of machine gun bullets when they reached the shore.

"The job took us a little time, but when we were through we had wiped out most of the machine gun nests and the remainder of the enemy were our prisoners," Green said.

It was during this battle that he was wounded. The former union man also saw action in Tunisia and on another occasion his ship engaged an enemy squadron in the Mediterranean Sea. He received commando training in Ireland.

An older brother, Jerome Green, Jr., also is serving in the Navy as an electrician third class, and was a member of San Bernardino Local B-477, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (AFL). Their father, Jerome Green, Sr., of San Bernardino, a member of the Electricians Union, saw 18 months service in France during the First World War.

Yeah—Whose?

The way to avoid postwar depression, leaders of the National Association of Manufacturers say, is to give industry big profits as a "cushion" against peacetime unemployment.

Whose peacetime unemployment? The guys with all that dough aren't even employed now.

Profiteers Plot Colossal Raids On Public Funds

New York City.

War profiteers have a new battle cry now: "Down with renegotiation!" What they mean is: Don't give up the swag!

Shortly after war started, it became obvious that American big business was going to make a better thing out of this war than it had out of World War I. Progressives in Congress, backed up by the unions, forced through a provision for renegotiating war contracts—a provision whereby any government agency which had been skinned or overcharged by the war contractor could recover some of the dough.

Billions have been recovered. And thousands yell—thousands of publicity men hired by large corporations to campaign against renegotiation. Leading the pack, of course, is President Frederick Coolidge Crawford of the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers.

DEMOCRACY MEANS PROFITS

He sees re-negotiation of contracts as an attack on the war effort, democracy, free enterprise, religion, the American way, freedom of the press, pioneer initiative

British Liberal Party Supports Post-War Plans

London, England
The British Liberal Party has come out for increased planning after the war.

Reaffirming the constructive proposals which the Party published in a "Yellow Book" as far back as 1928, its executive committee has recently recognized that the aims of social security and higher standards of living can only be attained by careful economic and social planning.

It accepts continued public control of the economy after the war and advocates the creation of a Ministry for Industry, with an economic general staff, and a National Investment Board, with broad powers to take the necessary measures to overcome slumps.

NAZIS FINING DUTCHMEN FOR ABSENTEEISM

London, England
Details of a Nazi decree authorizing employers in Holland to fine workers for absenteeism or slow-downs have been received here. The fines range up to four guilders weekly for workers earning less than four guilders daily and 25 per cent of the weekly wage for workers earning more than that figure. The fines will go to the state, "unless the concern wishes to use the money for other purposes."

Yes, We May Have Bananas—Before Long

Fruit companies are agitating for "banana boats" which, they say, will do more to build morale than anything these boats will do in some other trade. They say that billions of bananas are rotting in South America while people in the U. S. are crying for them.

Our experience has been that when any group as powerful as the fruit monopoly wants a thing bad enough, it finds some way of getting it.

How About You!

I am a consumer. I live on every highway and byway. I move into the front lines of the home front by watching price ceilings, challenging black markets, and keeping an alert eye on all shopping lists.

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and a million other things to which the big money boys are equally devoted.

What the annual take can amount to is shown by the fact that more than \$4 billion has already been recovered by four government agencies: Army, Navy, Maritime Commission and Treasury Dept. Billions more have been saved, Labor Research Assn. reports in lowered prices in succeeding contracts.

So overwhelming is the evidence that two industry spokesmen June 21 testified before house naval affairs committee that there could be no objection to the principle of renegotiation, so long as profits were safeguarded, but—care should be taken to safeguard profits.

Now along comes Modern Industry, a lush, well-padded voice of enlightened (more or less) big business, with a poll of industry spokesmen 70.5 per cent in favor of renegotiations altogether.

In answer to the question: "Should renegotiation of war contracts be abolished?" the answers on a regional basis were:

| | Yes | No |
|---------------|-------|-------|
| New England | 68.0% | 32.0% |
| Mid-Atlantic | 69.4% | 30.6% |
| North Central | 73.3% | 21.7% |
| South | 66.7% | 33.3% |
| West | 50.3% | 49.7% |
| Pacific Coast | 79.8% | 20.2% |

In a recent letter to 9,000 NAM members, Crawford indicated that the association's next big campaign in congress will be to get a "sounder and more practical renegotiation policy"—meaning, of course, a campaign to keep the country from getting any of its dough back.

NAM members were urged to increase their pressure on individual congressmen. "Action by our association is no substitute for your telling your congressman just how this and other problems affect your own business," the letter said.

What is at stake is shown by estimated profit figures for this year as compared with figures for the past four years, back to the beginning of the war. Net corporate profits after deduction of taxes for the years 1939 to 1943 inclusive are:

| | |
|------------------|----------------|
| 1939 | \$ 199,000,000 |
| 1940 | 709,000,000 |
| 1941 | 2,600,000,000 |
| 1942 | 3,815,000,000 |
| 1943 (estimated) | 4,075,000,000 |

In any controversy the instant we feel anger we have already ceased striving for truth, and begun striving for ourselves.—CARLYLE.

The answer to the teeming millions is—teeming millions.

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